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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF STANDARDS  
WASHINGTON

Letter  
Circular  
LC 194

(March 10, 1926)

List of Scientific Publications of the  
Laboratory for Special Radio Transmission Research  
formerly  
The U.S. Naval Radio Research Laboratory.

by  
L.W.Austin.

A limited number of reprints of the papers marked with an asterisk (\*) are available for distribution on application. Those marked with a double asterisk (\*\*) are for sale at the Government Printing Office. Copies of other papers printed in outside periodicals may perhaps be obtained directly from the publishers. Files of the periodicals and of the Bureau's publications are maintained at large public libraries.

Articles published in the popular radio magazines are not included in this list.

1. Some current rectifiers of electric current. B.S. Scientific Paper 94; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.5, No.1, p.133; 1908.
2. A method for producing feebly damped high-frequency electrical oscillations for laboratory measurements. B.S.Sci.Paper 95; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.5, No.1, p.149; 1908.
3. On the advantages of a high spark frequency in radio telegraphy. B.S.Sci.Paper 96; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.5, No.1, p.153; 1908.
4. The comparative sensitiveness of some common detectors of electrical oscillations. B.S.Sci.Paper 140; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.6, No.4, p.527; 1910.
5. The measurement of electrical oscillations in the receiving antenna. B.S.Sci.Paper 157; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.7, No.2, p.295; 1910.
6. Some experiments with coupled high frequency circuits.\*\* B.S.Sci.Paper 158; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.7, No.2, p.301; 1911.



7. Some quantitative experiments in long distance radio telegraphy. B.S.Sci.Paper 159; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.7, No.3, p.315; 1911.
8. High spark frequency in radio telegraphy. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.5; 1911.
9. The slipping contact rectifying detector. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.8; 1911.
10. A preliminary note on the resistance of radio telegraphy antennas. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.9; 1911.
11. Notes from the U.S.Naval Wireless Telegraphic Laboratory. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.190; 1911.
12. A ship's antenna as a Hertzian oscillator. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.275; 1911.
13. The work of the U.S.Naval Radio Telegraphic Laboratory. Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, vol.24, p.122; 1912.
14. Antenna resistance. B.S.Sci.Paper 189; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.9, p.65; 1912.
15. Energy losses in some condensers used in high-frequency circuits. B.S.Sci.Paper 190; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.9, p.73; 1912.
16. Suitable wire sizes for high-frequency resistance. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.2, p.112; 1912.
17. Damped and undamped oscillations. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.2, p.111; 1912.
18. A comparison of arc and spark sending apparatus for radio telegraphy. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.284; 1913.
19. Difference in strength of day and night signals in radio telegraphy. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.326; 1913.
20. A crystal contact disturbance preventer for radio telegraphic receiving. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.386; 1913.
21. Radiated and received energy in radio telegraphy. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol.42, p.407; 1913.
22. The relation between effective resistance and frequency in radio telegraphic condensers. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.1, p.35; 1913.



23. The high frequency resistance of inductances. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.94; 1913.
24. The measurement of received radio telegraphic signals. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.133; 1913.
25. Further comparison of arc and spark radio transmission. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.517; 1913.
26. The effect of a parallel condenser in the receiving antenna. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.2, p.131; 1914.
27. Quantitative experiments in radio telegraphic transmission. B.S.Sci.Paper 226; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.2, p.69; 1914.
28. Report of the U.S.Naval Radio Telegraphic Laboratory. Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, vol.24, No.2, p.345; 1915.
29. Seasonal variation in the strength of radio telegraphic signals.\* Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.3, No.2, p.1; 1915.
30. Note on the resistance of radio telegraphic antennas.\*\* B.S.Sci.Paper 257; 1915.
31. Quantitative experiments with the audion. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.6, p.81; 1916.
32. Experiments at the U.S.Naval Radio Station, Darien, Canal Zone. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.4, p.251; 1916.
33. Quantitative measurements at Washington of the signals from the German radio stations at Nauen and Eilvese. Journal of the Franklin Institute, p.605; 1916.
34. The measurement of radio telegraphic signals with the oscillating audion. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.5, p.239; 1917.
35. Note on "The measurement of radio telegraphic signals with the oscillating audion." \* Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.5, p.327; 1917.
36. Notes on the audion.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.7, p.487; 1917.
37. New method of using contact detectors in radio measurements.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.8, p.569; 1918. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.7, p.257; 1919.



38. Quantitative experiments with coil antennas in radio telegraphy.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.9, p.335; 1919.
39. Calculation of antenna capacity.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.9, p.393; 1919.
40. Notes on beat reception.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.10, p.174; 1920.
41. Musical reception with continuous waves without local oscillations.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.10, p.223; 1920.
42. The relation between atmospheric disturbances and wave length in radio reception. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.9, p.28; 1921.
43. The reduction of atmospheric disturbances in radio reception. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.9, p.41; 1921.
44. Wave front angle in radio telegraphy.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.2, p.101; 1921.
45. Determination of the direction of atmospheric disturbances or static in radio telegraphy. Journal Franklin Institute, p.619; 1921.
46. Measurement of the signals received in Washington from the Lafayette station.\* Radio Review, vol.2, No.6, p.2; 1921.
47. Long distance radio communication.\* Journal Franklin Institute, p.437; 1922.
48. The monthly averages of signal strength of Nauen and of the atmospheric disturbances in Washington 1915-1921. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.10, p.153; 1922.

Bimonthly Reports.

Receiving Measurements and Atmospheric Disturbances  
at the Bureau of Standards.

49. For March and April, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.10, p.239; 1922.
50. For May and June, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.10, p.315; 1922.
51. For July and August, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.10, p.421; 1922.
52. For September and October, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.3; 1923.
53. For November and December, 1922. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.83; 1923.

1. The first step in the process of socialization is the family. The family is the first and most important socializing agent. It is the primary source of socialization for the child. The family provides the child with a sense of security, love, and belonging. It is the family that instills the child with basic values and beliefs. The family also provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction. The family is the first social group that the child interacts with. The family is the first social group that the child interacts with. The family is the first social group that the child interacts with.

2. The second step in the process of socialization is the school. The school is the second most important socializing agent. It is the school that provides the child with the first experiences of formal education. The school is the first social group that the child interacts with.

3. The third step in the process of socialization is the peer group. The peer group is the third most important socializing agent. It is the peer group that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with other children. The peer group is the first social group that the child interacts with.

4. The fourth step in the process of socialization is the media. The media is the fourth most important socializing agent. It is the media that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with adults. The media is the first social group that the child interacts with.

5. The fifth step in the process of socialization is the community. The community is the fifth most important socializing agent. It is the community that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with other adults. The community is the first social group that the child interacts with.

6. The sixth step in the process of socialization is the workplace. The workplace is the sixth most important socializing agent. It is the workplace that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with other adults. The workplace is the first social group that the child interacts with.

7. The seventh step in the process of socialization is the government. The government is the seventh most important socializing agent. It is the government that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with other adults. The government is the first social group that the child interacts with.

8. The eighth step in the process of socialization is the church. The church is the eighth most important socializing agent. It is the church that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with other adults. The church is the first social group that the child interacts with.

9. The ninth step in the process of socialization is the military. The military is the ninth most important socializing agent. It is the military that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with other adults. The military is the first social group that the child interacts with.

10. The tenth step in the process of socialization is the law enforcement. The law enforcement is the tenth most important socializing agent. It is the law enforcement that provides the child with the first experiences of social interaction with other adults. The law enforcement is the first social group that the child interacts with.

## IV. Summary

The process of socialization is a complex and multi-faceted process. It is a process that is influenced by a variety of factors. The family is the primary source of socialization for the child. The school is the second most important socializing agent. The peer group is the third most important socializing agent. The media is the fourth most important socializing agent. The community is the fifth most important socializing agent. The workplace is the sixth most important socializing agent. The government is the seventh most important socializing agent. The church is the eighth most important socializing agent. The military is the ninth most important socializing agent. The law enforcement is the tenth most important socializing agent.

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54. For January and February, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.187; 1923.
55. For March and April, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.333; 1923.
56. For May and June, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.579; 1923.
57. For July and August, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.3; 1924.
58. For September and October, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.113; 1924.
59. For November and December, 1923.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.227; 1924.
60. Observations on Lafayette and Nauen stations in Washington, Mar.1, 1922 to Feb.28, 1923.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, No.5, p.459; 1923.
61. Our present knowledge concerning the atmospheric disturbances of radio telegraphy.\* Bulletin National Research Council, No.41, p.127; 1924.
62. Etat actuel des formules sur la propagation des ondes. l'Onde Electrique, vol.2, No.21, p.504; 1923.
63. Long-distance radio receiving measurements at the Bureau of Standards in 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, No.4, p.389; 1924.
64. A method of measuring radio field intensities and atmospheric disturbances.\* L.W.Austin and E.B.Judson, Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.521; 1924.
65. Field intensity measurements in Washington on the Radio Corporation stations at New Brunswick and Tuckerton, N.J. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, No.6, p.681; 1924.
66. Observations radiotélégraphiques pendant l'eclipse du soleil du 10 Septembre 1923. l'Onde Electrique, vol.3, p.591; 1924.
67. A suggestion for experiments on apparent radio direction variations.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.13, N<sup>o</sup>.1, p.3; 1925.
68. Some transpacific radio field intensity measurements.\* Proc. I.R.E., vol.13, No.2, p.151; 1925. Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.15, No.7, p.139; 1925.
69. Long distance receiving measurements in 1924.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.13, No.3, p.283; 1925. Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.15, No.11; 1925.
70. A new phenomenon in sunset radio direction variations.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.15; 1925. Proc.I.R.E., vol.13, N<sup>o</sup>.4, p.409; 1925.
71. The present status of radio atmospheric disturbances. Proc.I.R.E., vol.14, p.133; 1926.





